

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 5th June, 1875.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

An Agra correspondent of the *Gwalior Gazette* of the 23rd May reports the plundering of a *shigram* containing passengers near mauza Barari, on the Muttra and Agra road, lying partly in the British and partly in the Bharatpur territory. The dacoits robbed one of the passengers, a banिया, of property worth Rs. 1,000, and inflicted slight wounds on some others who could not make their escape.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbar* of the 27th May, writing from Gorakhpur, says that in consequence of the proposal to make a new road across the cattle-market, the houses of the poor people abutting on the road are being destroyed. The writer calls upon Government to pay an ample compensation to the owners, so as to enable them to build new houses elsewhere.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 28th May mentions the following illustrations of the abuse of religious and charitable trusts, noticed generally by it in the foregoing number (*vide*

page 226 of the *Selections* for the week ending 29th May) so far as Moradabad is concerned :—

(1) The rents of the one or two villages consecrated to the shrine of Bulaki Shah are misappropriated by the managers, and the object with which the endowment was made is totally neglected.

(2) The jagir (consisting of several villages) set apart for Janki Das' temple in mohalla Kasraul by the Emperor Akbar and Nawab Asif-ud-Daula, instead of being utilized for the support of the poor, is treated as a private inheritance, and is appropriated by the trustees to unlawful uses. The editor lately drew attention to the misconduct of Mukh Ram and his son Salig Ram, the late managers, but unfortunately, since their expulsion, Musammat Sujano, a *Kayasth* woman of immoral life, and her daughter's son, have been determined by the Sub-Judge as the rightful heirs to the jagir, on the woman declaring herself to be the wife of the late Mahant Janki Das. Even if she were the Mahant's lawful wife, she cannot claim the endowment as her inheritance. The case is now pending before the High Court, and the editor hopes full inquiry will be made by the Hon'ble Judges, and the jagir be finally decided as a religious endowment and placed under proper management. He thinks Mahant Raja Ram, who is the real disciple of Mahant Janki Das, is the fit person for the office.

The same paper, in its local news columns, mentions the grievances connected with the settlement going on at Moradabad, to which the people there have been subjected since the departure of Mr. Crosthwaite and the appointment of Mr. Smeaton as his *locum tenens*. For a long time the measurement and re-measurement of lands went on, and before the Zemindars had got rid of this pest and its attendant grievances in came the Settlement Officer, whose appearance is felt to be scarcely less disastrous than that of a pestilence.

Large numbers of persons are summoned at all times for the attestation of records, the settlement of disputes, and what not. All this has entailed a heavy calamity on the people, and there is no knowing yet when their troubles will be at an end. The *amla*, on their part, have been involved in great distress. A large number of muharrirs have been reduced in order to increase the pay of the higher officials. The consequence is a heavy addition to the work of the few muharrirs who have been left. They have to drudge from eight in the morning till six in the evening on petty allowances while the superior officers pass their time in idleness and yet receive additions to their salaries. The Sarishtadar and the Nazir have much influence with the Settlement Officer, and have it all their own way.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 29th May invites attention to the following grievances of Pindi Bhatyan, an important town in the Gujranwala district :—

(a) The bad state of the roads leading from the town to Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhang, and Lahore, with which districts it carries on a constant communication, though without mailcars, shigrams, or telegraph wire.

(b) The great distance of the courts of justice from the town, which exposes the inhabitants to serious grievances, whereof no notice reaches the authorities. The courts nearest to the town are those of Hafizabad and Gujranwala, distant severally thirty and sixty miles. It was at one time proposed to establish a tahsil or appoint honorary judges in the town, but the project was abandoned because of disputes among the wealthier natives of the place. Under these circumstances the establishment of a court with civil and criminal powers is much to be desired.

The same paper finds fault with the municipal committee of Multan for grossly neglecting the cleanliness of the city.

The sweepings of the houses are suffered to lie in the streets till noon, and the roads are not swept till a very late hour of the morning. These abuses assist the spread of diseases, which the proverbially excessive heat of the city naturally produces. The authorities should themselves visit the city now and then as they visit the hospitals and cantonments.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date has an article on municipal committees and their members in the following strain. Municipal funds are raised by an octroi tax and various other taxes which are severely felt by the people of India in their present state of poverty. It is therefore a matter of the first importance that these funds be carefully and judiciously applied to the objects for which they are professedly raised, viz., the conservancy and sanitation of cities. For this purpose judgment is required in the selection of the members of municipal committees. The persons who now compose these committees are—(1) European officers who are too busy with their proper duties and have too lofty notions to take an interest in the cleanliness of the city; (2) the rich men of the city, whose sole concern is to study their own comfort, and who think it below their dignity to inspect lanes and drains; (3) ignorant persons of the lower classes who have no idea as to what municipal conservancy is or how it is to be effected. In the editor's opinion, the members of municipal committees should be men of a middling rank, who will cheerfully inspect the streets and lanes within their limits, and bring to the notice of the committees such defects and nuisances as may come under their observation.

In conclusion the writer blames the intention of the municipal committee of Lucknow to allow a portion of the municipal funds for the erection of a school-house in mohalla Aliganj when the money would be better spent in lighting a populous part of the city; and he also draws the attention of the committee to the need of repairing the road from Mirza Husain Khan's new house to Mirza Fath-ud-Daula's threshold, which is said to be in a disgraceful state.

The *Nasir-ul-Akhbar* of the same date repeats complaints of the mismanagement of the Government post-office and the frequent loss of letters, &c., and calls upon the Director-General of Post-offices to remedy the evil.

The same paper remarks that the heavy and disastrous fires which have this year happened in the different parts of India, of which it publishes a long detail, are probably unprecedented; and adds that as, notwithstanding elaborate inquiries, their causes cannot be discovered, they must be regarded as a mark of the Divine displeasure.

Under the heading "*Gonda*" the same paper mentions a serious case of highway robbery with murder, the particulars being these,—On the night of the 12th May, Hafiz Wahi-uddin, Deputy of the Atraula State, on his way to Gonda on some public business, was attacked by robbers on the high-road three *kos* outside Atraula. The Deputy was travelling in a palanquin, escorted by a few attendants, besides the bearers and the linkman. The robbers, who numbered about twenty, broke the palanquin and murdered the Deputy, whose servants all took to flight. The palanquin contained Rs. 2,500 in cash besides other property.

The same paper wonders that, notwithstanding the acknowledged usefulness of forests as the cause of rain, Government should have passed an Act for cutting them down; and calls upon it to prohibit the felling of green trees. Unless this is done, India will in time be converted into a desert and besets with perpetual drought.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Dera Ismail Khan, says that, notwithstanding the indulgent treatment shown towards them by Government, the people of the Waziri tribe still persevere in their unlawful courses. They enter the city and forcibly take away sweetmeats and fruits from the shops, and when forbidden to do so they make a disturbance. Besides this they often commit depredations

in the mufassil and run away with the spoils into the hills. One or two serious cases of this kind have recently happened in Tang and Kalanchi, an inquiry into which is being conducted by the Deputy Commissioner.

The writer fails to see why Government takes no steps for putting an effective stop to the tyranny and oppression of this turbulent tribe.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the same date states, on the authority of a correspondent at Roorkee, that many Hindustanis and European soldiers having died there of cholera, the Doctor has caused all the property of the former, including even the ornaments of their wives, to be burnt and their houses to be levelled, while the quarters of European soldiers have been changed.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th May, in its local news column, condemns the new tax levied by the municipal committee on stalls in the streets and bazars. The farmers of the tax greatly oppress the poor shopkeepers. The writer would ask the municipality to abolish the tax, or to make the following reforms in its assessment and collection :—

(a) The streets, &c., which are exempted should be marked by printed notices, and the contractors should be prohibited from all interference with them.

(b) No stall should be required to pay the day's rent before any sales have been effected at it.

(c) The pice current in Agra, and not the double pice, should be taken.

The same paper, in an article contributed by a correspondent, points out the imperative necessity of amending Act VI. of 1864, relating to the punishment of flogging.

The disgrace of a public flogging is intolerable to a native of India. Cases are not rare in which Hindustani gentlemen, by subornation of evidence or by the negligence or partiality of the court, are convicted on fictitious charges

and condemned to the triangles. The sentence is final, and there is no remedy but submission. Then, again, there are cases in which a person is guilty of a trivial offence not punishable with flogging, and is yet doomed to that punishment by the Magistrate. One such case has recently come under the writer's observation, in which a man of seventy years of age was sentenced by a Magistrate to receive thirty stripes for having purchased stolen property worth six pies for half the price. The Act also affects a particular class of the people, *viz.*, the Hindus, in a peculiar way. According to the Hindu law a person who has once received the punishment of flogging is not allowed to perform the obsequial rites due to his ancestors, so that the Act involves also an interference with religious prejudices. The attention of Government is invited to the above, especially to the desirability of granting an appeal from sentences of flogging.

The same paper has been informed that one of the members of the committee for the examination of candidates for pleaderships held at Allahabad is in the habit of examining the answer papers in a peculiar way. He takes out as many papers as come into his hand once from the bundle of each district, and after casting a cursory glance at them makes a mark on each, and then consigns the rest of the papers in the bundle to the waste-paper basket. And yet this examiner professes to see all the papers which fall to his share in three days. If this is the way in which the examination is conducted, the case of the candidates is truly lamentable. The editor thinks it a great pity that while Government has shown a special indulgence to the candidates by excluding the condition of a knowledge of English from the examination, their countrymen should display their patriotism in this way.

The *Karnama* of the 31st May mentions the plundering of a havaldar on his way from Hardui to Gonda on the 28th

idem. He travelled as far as Bandaura (Barabanki) by rail, and then proceeded towards Fatehpur on foot, when a party of bad characters fell upon him in the way, and after severely wounding him with *lathis*, seized all his property and ran off. The editor remarks that cases of this kind have now become common, and he calls upon the Government to adopt measures for putting a stop to them.

The same paper and the *Patiala Akhbar* praise the municipal committee, as well as the district officers of Agra, for their zealous exertions in extinguishing the fires which recently broke out there, and in providing relief for the sufferers from the disaster.

The *Sadadarsh* of the same date, noticing the coming *Dasahra* vacation of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, which will last from 30th August till 4th November, remarks that if to this period be added the 52 Sundays and other minor holidays, it will be found that the Hon'ble Judges enjoy more than six months' vacation in the year.

The same paper mentions the contribution of Rs. 1,000 by the Lahore Municipality towards the fund for the relief of the poor people of Peshawar whose houses have lately been burnt down. The editor remarks that the object is doubtless good, but the precedent laid down is dangerous. He doubts if the municipal committee has power under the law to give away the rate-payers' money for purposes of charity, and hopes that the other municipalities in the Panjab will not imitate the example set by the Lahore Municipality.

A correspondent of the *Matla-i-Nur* of the same date draws attention to the mischief done by monkeys in Gorakhpur city, and urges the authorities to adopt measures for removing the pests.

In its local news columns, the same paper mentions a daring theft committed in open day in the house of Lala

Nanak Chand, record-keeper of the Settlement Office, situated in mohalla Colonelganj (Cawnpore). All the valuable property in the house was carried away.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* of the 2nd June says that a fierce hail-storm recently took place in Kallu, which caused considerable damage to the fruit trees and killed some cattle.

The same paper states, on the authority of the *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar*, that of the pilgrims who recently visited Benares 4,600 died of cholera, while 500 more are still sick.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the 5th June mentions the prevalence of cholera and cattle sickness in Faizabad.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 26th May, quoting the *Kashf-ul-Akhbar*, says that though out of all the Khandesh princes who were brought to Baroda Anand Rao had a prior claim, and was better qualified to succeed to the sovereignty of the State, Government has excluded him from the right of succession simply because of his being an adult, and has selected the youngest of the princes in order that the State may long remain in its possession, and it may thus find an opportunity for disposing of it in the way it chooses. The writer remarks that such a course is both imprudent and unjust, and that Government would have acted more wisely, and its object would have been better secured, by nominating Mulhar Rao's infant son, the rightful heir to the sovereignty of Baroda, as the new Gaekwar.

He goes on to say that while arrangements for the selection and nomination of a successor have been going on, the State has been a scene of anarchy and disturbances such as were unknown in the time of Maharaja Mulhar Rao. All this reflects great discredit on the British Government; and it is much to be regretted that while formerly Lord North-

brook was praised by the people of India, he is now universally censured.

A correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 28th May corroborates the statement of the *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* (noticed in the *Selections* for the last week) about the Nawab of a certain State who indulges too much in frivolous amusements and puerile sports with his Begams and prostitutes. Every third or fourth day His Highness amuses himself by melon-fights with his paramours on the banks of the Beas.

Under the heading "*Rampur*" (Rohilkhand), the same paper mentions a very serious case. A prince who is famous for his misconduct and oppression, at the instigation of some of his associates sent a guard of *Domnis* (low-caste Muhammadan professional dancing-women, of whom he keeps two battalions in his service) and a body of sepoy to the house of a mahajan named Janki Das, the agent of his deceased father. The sepoy seized the poor man and took him to the prince, who kept him in confinement; while the *Domnis* entered his house, turned out his wife with much disgrace and disrespect, cooked a large quantity of cow's flesh in the house, and sprinkled the soup on the poor Hindus' clothes, vessels, and other things, practised various other kinds of unlawful acts and severities, and then put all the valuable property in the house upon their carriage and went away. When the Nawab heard of this the prince released the man, and then told the Nawab that he never imprisoned him, but simply turned him out of the house, which was his property, and occupied it. The injured man's father has gone to Moradabad to lodge a complaint in the English Court.

It is added that the brother of the Nawab's head news-writer cut off a private woman's braided hair, and that neither the news-writer nor the Nawab's private intelligencers reported the wrong to His Highness.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 29th May learns from a contemporary that an astrologer recently made a prediction

before the officers of the Haidarabad State that a comet had made its appearance in the sky which portended some mishap to the Nizam's State, to avert which propitiatory offerings should be made. In accordance with his suggestion, one elephant, three buffaloes, one tola of gold, nine tolas of silver, one sword, one shield, some pearls, and Rs. 900 in cash were given away.

The editor laughs at the credulity of the officers and the Prime Minister of the State, and regards the whole business as a proof of their folly.

The same paper, noticing the conferment by the Viceroy of the titles of *Nawab* and *Khan Bahadur* on Khwaja Abdul Ghani and his son, in recognition of the repeated proofs of liberality displayed and the services rendered by them in the Orissa and Bengal famines, again remarks on the unsuitableness of the titles conferred by Government on Hindustani gentlemen. The editor thinks it strange that titles like these should be conferred on all classes of persons indiscriminately, and asks if ever since the commencement of the English rule in India there has been no European or native officer versed in Arabic or Persian in the Foreign Department who could select appropriate titles, both with reference to the rank and position of those upon whom they are conferred, and the kind of services for which they are a reward. A physician now receives the title of *Khan Bahadur* as well as a risaldar or a subahdar, which is extremely absurd.

The same paper quotes with approval the opinion of an English contemporary on the trial of the claimant to the Landhaura State recently held by Mr. Markham at Saharanpur. The writer remarks on the haughty and despotic behaviour displayed by Mr. Markham in conducting the trial, which compelled the defendant's counsel to withdraw from the defence; and regrets that some Magistrates, by losing all self-control, should decide cases with severity, and should thereby lower the dignity of the English courts of justice.

The writer then goes on to advocate the claimant's cause, and says, that he would insert a full narrative of the actual circumstances connected with the whole case did not numerous difficulties attend such a course.

The *Vritt Dhara* of the 31st May has a long article on the desirability of spreading knowledge among the cultivators, in order to save them from the losses which they now suffer at the hands of usurers and in other ways through their ignorance, and to enable them to improve their farms and manage them properly. The attention of the Dhar Government is particularly invited to this.

COMMERCIAL.

(*Railways.*)

The *Sadadarsha* of the 31st May makes the following remarks on the employment of native guards and engine-drivers on the East Indian Railway :—

“The East Indian Railway Company has earned the thanks of the unprejudiced portion of the community by introducing a bold measure of economy. We cannot sufficiently admire the courage and anxiety it has shown in carrying out retrenchments in an important respect. The company has lately determined to substitute native drivers and guards for Europeans and Eurasians. It is not at all surprising that its actions in this matter should have been condemned with one unanimous voice by the Anglo-Indian Press. It would, indeed, have been wonderful if the case were otherwise. In this as in all other affairs affecting the interests of the European adventurers in this country, the Anglo-Indian journalists unite in a manner which is really amusing to see. They have come forward to assert without hesitation that natives lack the moral qualities which are so essential to railway drivers and guards; that their employment would increase the dangers of railway travelling; and that the system introduced by the company is after all a piece of false economy, inasmuch as it would have to pay a larger

sum of money by way of compensation for losses sustained than it can gain by the difference between the scale of remuneration for European and native labour.

“The remarkable success which has attended the Nalhati and Matla Railways under native management, and almost exclusively with native agency, is a convincing proof of the benefits which are sure to be derived by the appointment of native guards and engine-drivers on railways.

“For some time to come, the Anglo-Indians, with that remarkable love for impartiality and fair play which distinguishes them in this country, will be only too ready to attribute every accident which may happen to native negligence and want of pluck. A native guard was lately convicted of being asleep in the train, and the case is held up as a typical one, as if no European guard had ever been convicted of a similar offence. An unfortunate accident took place the other day at Vidyawati near Serampore, and the Anglo-Indian journalists, without waiting for particulars, at once jumped to the conclusion that it was attributable to the stupid system of employing native drivers and guards. Can race antagonism and race prejudice go further? The justice-loving, gentle, and conscientious men who conduct the European Press in this country had not the common decency to hold their tongues until the facts connected with the collisions had been ascertained by official inquiry.

“We trust no amount of pressure will prevent the East Indian Railway Company from giving the new system a fair trial. The officers of the company in this country have by their wise action earned the thanks of every right-minded and unprejudiced person, and we have no doubt that time will show that they have done nothing wrong. It is to be hoped that the other Railway Companies will imitate the noble example of the East Indian Railway Company, and, while opening out a useful career to natives, will effect considerable reduction in their expenditure.”

The *Nur-ul-Absar* of the 1st June makes similar remarks on the above subject, and mentions the benefits which will be gained by the employment of native guards and engine-drivers at railways :

- (a) They will be content with a small salary.
- (b) On account of their sober habits they will prove more obedient, and will show greater activity and zeal in the discharge of their duties.
- (c) They will treat Hindustanis in a better and more becoming manner than the European and Eurasian servants of the Railway Companies now do.
- (d) By far the greatest portion of the railway income is contributed by the Hindustanis, and they have therefore a prior claim to employment under the Railway Companies.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 29th May draws attention to the high prices at which educational books are sold in the Panjab. While the market rate of books is Rs. 2 for every 1,600 pages, those printed at the Government Press are sold at Rs. 5 for the same number of pages. This is felt very hard by the people, and is a serious obstacle in the way of the spread of education. It is true Government has to pay for authors' copyright ; but this surely ought to be no reason for enhancing the price of the books. Like all other expenses connected with the Education Department, this item should be met from the school cess.

The *Atalik-i-Hind* of the same date takes notice of the societies recently established at Patna under the auspices of the gentlemen of that place. One of these, called the *Anjuman-i-Zemidaran*, has, as its name imports, been founded with the object of discussing subjects connected with landed property, and has made considerable improvement during the short time it has been in existence. The editor would advise

the society to undertake the important task of improving the state of Indian agriculture, by preparing vernacular translations of English books on agriculture for the benefit of the zemindars and cultivators of this country. The other society is the *Anjuman-i-Muzakara-i-Ilmiya*, which has for its object the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people. Essays on literary, moral, and historical subjects are read at the meetings of the society, and its endeavours have already borne fruit in the establishment of a Muhammadan school and several libraries in Behar.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Mihr-i-Darakhshan,</i>	Urdu,	Delhi,	Weekly,	May, 15th	1875. 31st
2	<i>Benares Akhbar,</i>	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 20th	31st
3	<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 20th	31st
4	<i>Nizam-ul-Asar,</i>	Ditto,	Khairabad,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	2nd
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 21st	31st
6	<i>Mihr-i-Darakhshan,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 23rd	31st
7	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Urdu and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 23rd	31st
8	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 24th	31st
9	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Urdu,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 24th	1st
10	<i>Marwar Gazette,</i>	Anglo-Hindi,	Jodhpur,	Ditto,	" 24th	1st
11	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur,</i>	Urdu and Hindi,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	" 25th	5th
12	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 26th	31st
13	<i>Nur Afshan,</i>	Ditto,	Ludhiana,	Weekly,	" 27th	31st
14	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 27th	31st
15	<i>Benares Akhbar,</i>	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 27th	3rd
16	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Urdu and English,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	" 28th	31st
17	<i>Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 28th	31st
18	<i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	" 28th	31st
19	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 28th	31st
20	<i>Oudh Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 28th	1st
21	<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 4th week	3rd
22	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 29th	31st
23	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 29th	31st

94	Nur-ul-Anwar,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	31st
95	Panjabi Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
96	Atalik-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
97	Vakil-i-Hindustan,	...	Ditto,	...	Amritsar,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
98	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
99	Nasir-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	3rd
100	Nasir-ul-Islam,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
101	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	5th
102	Oudh Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-weekly,	...	1st
103	Akmal-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Weekly,	...	2nd
104	Agra Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	3rd
105	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Urdu and Hindi,	...	Gwalior,	...	Weekly,	...	4th
106	Sadadarsha,	...	Anglo-Hindi,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
107	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	...	Urdu,	...	Rampur,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
108	Karnama,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
109	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	2nd
110	Safir-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
111	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...	Anglo-Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	Weekly,	...	3rd
112	Vritt Dhara,	...	Marathi,	...	Dhar,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
113	Urdu Akhbar,	...	Urdu,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
114	Patiala Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Patiala,	...	Ditto,	...	4th
115	Rifah-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Sialkot,	...	Ditto,	...	4th
116	Nur-ul-Absar,	...	Ditto,	...	Allahabad,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	2nd
117	Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,	...	Urdu and Hindi,	...	Agra,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
118	Baramasi-Patrika (a new paper,)	...	Bangali,	...	Benares,	...	Weekly,	...	3rd
119	Shola-i-Tur,	...	Urdu,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
120	Matla-i-Nur,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	4th
121	Saiyid-ul-Akhbar,	...	Urdu and Hindi,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	4th
122	Almora Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Almora,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	4th
123	Samay Vinod,	...	Ditto,	...	Naini Tal,	...	Ditto,	...	4th
124	Anjuman-i-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Shabjahanpur,	...	Ditto,	...	4th
125	Jahwa-i-Tur,	...	Urdu,	...	Meerut,	...	Weekly,	...	4th
126	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	5th
127	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	5th
128	Nasim-i-Jaunpur,	...	Ditto,	...	Jaunpur,	...	Weekly,	...	5th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
59	Naf-ul-Azim, ...	Arabic, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly ...	1875. June, 1st	1875. June, 5th
60	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab, ...	Urdu, ...	Gujranwala, ...	Ditto, ...	" 1st	" 5th
61	Oudh Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 2nd	" 3rd
62	Akhbar-i-Am, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Weekly, ...	" 2nd	" 5th
63	Khair Khwah-i-Alam, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	" 2nd	" 5th
64	Nur Afshan, ...	Ditto, ...	Ludhiana, ...	Ditto, ...	" 3rd	" 5th
65	Oudh Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Tri-weekly, ...	" 4th	" 5th
66	Urdu Delhi Gazette, ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Weekly, ...	" 5th	" 5th

ALLAHABAD : }
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SOHAN LAL,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.